[illegible]X[th] YEAR.) THE (No. 1507.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1774.

LONDON, *May* 3.

YESTERDAY morning an expreſs was received at lord Rochford's office, at ſeven o'clock, from lord Stormont at the court of Verſailles, and another from Boſton at nine, both which were ſent to his majeſty at the [illegible]n's palace; on which account lord North, and [illegible] of the great officers of ſtate, were ſent for, where held a cabinet council.

[illegible]eſterday lord viſcount Pitt, ſon of the earl of Chat[illegible], was introduced to his majeſty, his lordſhip being [illegible] to ſet out to join his regiment deſtined for [illegible]erica.

The miniſtry have been greatly alarmed at the con[illegible] of the *Quakers*, fearing the firmneſs of that moſt [illegible]ourable body, who are the only people which vir[illegible]ly maintain the upright and independent principles [illegible]he *Oliverian firmneſs*; alarmed at their ſtanding [illegible]th to ſupport their American brethren, they have [illegible] no ſtone unturned to warp their virtue, and to [illegible]e their leaders.

[illegible]t is pretty certain that the meaſure of exporting [illegible]h troops to America, rather than changing the [illegible]arters of thoſe already ſtationed in that part of the [illegible]be, had its riſe from a conviction that not a ſpot on [illegible]e whole continent can either with prudence or ſafety left indefenſible.

A dreadful hole is now opened between the mother [illegible]antry and the colonies; and ſome glorious Curtius [illegible]ſt devote himſelf, or the two kingdoms will approach ruin.

Among other articles of our traffic to America, [illegible]ich there is the greateſt reaſon to fear will be irreco[illegible]rably loſt, is that of cordage, a great quantity of [illegible]hich were uſually exported every year. A rope[illegible]aker at Deptford, who uſed formerly to have com[illegible]iſſions annually for 4000l. has not the laſt year ſent [illegible]ol. The Dutch now ſupply almoſt all the colonies.

*The two following pieces are extracted from the South-Carolina gazette.*

*Concordia parvæ res creſcunt.*

AMERICA has never ſeen a more critical period than the preſent. The ſtamp-act, with all its [illegible]inous conſequences, portended leſs evil to this conti[illegible]ent, than the preſent gathering ſtorm.

When I conſider the determined reſolution of par[illegible]ament to enforce their pretended right of INTERNAL TAXATION, and reflect that the free-born coloniſts, [illegible]ho have extended the Britiſh empire over this once ſa[illegible]age land, will ſooner die, than ſurrender the privileges [illegible]f Engliſhmen—I tremble for the conſequences. My [illegible]eated imagination anticipates all the horrors of a civil [illegible]ar, and foreſees theſe flouriſhing provinces deluged [illegible]ith the unnatural bloodſhed of our brethren and fellow ſubjects.

In this alarming ſituation of affairs, methinks I ſee every brow contracted into a ſerious gloom, and every thinking man earneſtly enquiring, "what is to be done?"

Nothing can be entered upon by honeſt men, with ſpirit and reſolution, till they are firſt convinced of the juſtice of their cauſe. Let us then, without prejudice, enquire, whether the preſent ſtruggles of AMERICA are defenſible on principles of equity? If we are wrong, let us with honour give up, before force extorts a ſubmiſſion: if we are right, let us act like true patriots, and hold it out to the laſt, preferring one hour of virtuous liberty to a whole eternity of bondage.

The original ſource of contention, from which every particular act of oppoſition has ſprung, is reducible to this ſimple queſtion. Has the parliament of GREAT-BRITAIN a right to tax AMERICA internally? *I* preſume they have not. Two perfect rights can never interfere: if they have a juſt right to demand our property, we cannot in juſtice withhold it: and if they have a right to take from us one penny without our conſent, for the ſame reaſon they have a right to the whole. From which this conſequence is demonſtrably evident, that WE have no property at all, but are the VASSALS of a Britiſh houſe of commons, holding all our poſſeſſions by their gracious forbearance, who have a right at pleaſure, to take WHAT, WHEN, HOW MUCH, and in ANY MANNER they pleaſe. Or, in a word, *I*, may ſay with Mr. Locke, "What property has any man in that which another has a right to take from him?"

It being proved, that the parliament has no right to tax America internally, it follows, that their claim is founded only in their ſuperior ſtrength. What name do we aſſign to that man, or body of men, who demands our property without any right, intending to proſecute their claim with an armed force? I bluſh to mention it, and ſhall only ſay, that the man who demands my money with a piſtol at my breaſt is commonly called a robber; and that no propoſition in Euclid is more capable of demonſtration, than that ſuch a man has as good a right to the money in my pocket, as the HOUSE of COMMONS to tax us without OUR conſent.

In this view of the matter, we are juſtified by the conſtitution, by reaſon, by nature, yea, by God himſelf, in oppoſing, by every prudent meaſure, the payment of every ſuch demand. Heaven approves the generous ſtruggle. We are only contending for our natural rights, and that liberty wherewith God has made us all free. The CAUSE we are embarked in is good, and if any of the ſubordinate means uſed have been raſh, the blame of them lies at the door of thoſe who, by oppreſſion (which will make a wiſe man mad) have hurried the loyal Americans unadviſedly into them.

We are therefore reduced to this dilemma, either to acknowledge ourſelves tenants at will to the houſe of commons, or reſolutely oppoſe this claim, by every prudent meaſure.—What are the prudent meaſures? I anſwer, that all the Americans ſhould UNITE, firmly reſolved to ſtand by one another, even to death. One great ſoul of harmony ſhould animate this whole continent, and diſpoſe each one to conſider an injury offered to any part as offered to himſelf—hapleſs BOSTON! that firmeſt bulwark of American liberty, is doomed to be the firſt victim at the altar of miniſterial vengeance. Shall WE ſtand by indifferent ſpectators, becauſe we are ſpared? ſurely, no! the free-born ſoul of every genuine patriot reſents the guilty thought, and reſolves to ſtand or fall with theſe firm defenders of our common rights. To enforce this UNION more, give me leave to obſerve, that New-York and Philadelphia are in the ſame predicament with Boſton; and what is Charles-Town behind either? have not ALL obſtructed the operation of one unconſtitutional Britiſh act of parliament? and where is the mighty difference, between deſtroying the tea, and reſolving to do it, with ſuch firmneſs, as intimidated the captains to a return? beſides, did not every province applaud the Boſtonians, with high commendations of their zeal for AMERICAN LIBERTY? I humbly hope, they will act ſo far conſiſtent with themſelves, as to reſent the treatment offered to that town, as though it were offered to every other one. The contrary conduct would be ungenerous, cruel, and contrary to the true intereſt of the whole.

Why are the Boſtonians deſtined for the firſt ſacrifice? not becauſe they are moſt guilty; but, becauſe the miniſtry would fondly DIVIDE the provinces—divide and deſtroy—an attempt to puniſh all at once, might UNITE ALL. If they ever can ſubjugate the free ſpirit of New-England (which may God forbid) that inſtant the evil genius of tyranny will begin to ſtalk over theſe provinces with gigantic ſtrides, blaſting the fruits of our virtuous induſtry. Where gay fields now ſmile, bedecked in the yellow robe of full eared harveſt, ſoon would deſolation frown over the uncultivated earth. Suns in vain would ariſe, and in vain would ſhowers deſcend; for who would be induſtrious, when others would reap the fruit of his labour? after the ſubjugation of Boſton, New-York, and Philadelphia, our turn would be next. Methinks I ſee our courts of juſtice removed—our harbour blockaded—navigation ſtopt—our ſtreets crowded with ſoldiers inſulting the peaceable inhabitants, and raiſing proviſions to a ſtarving price—and, after a little time, the now flouriſhing Charles-Town reduced to a neglected plain.

Riſe juſt indignation! riſe PATRIOTISM! and EVERY PUBLIC VIRTUE! to the aid of our much injured country. Let us convince the world, that Britons will be Britons ſtill, in every age and clime. Let us inſtantly join our ſiſter colonies, and reſent the treatment offered, by every poſſible means, whilſt our united oppoſition can avail. Let us heartly unite in ſome well digeſted GENERAL PLAN that cannot fail to operate to the early relief of our brethren in Boſton, now actually ſuffering in the common cauſe of American liberty. Let us begin by aboliſhing all parties and diſtinctions—abandoning luxury and pleaſure—and eſtabliſhing OECONOMY. Let us nobly determine to make a willing ſacrifice of our private intereſt to this glorious cauſe, this cauſe of infinite importance. Let us enter into ſolemn reſolutions, not to import any Britiſh goods (a very few neceſſary articles excepted) and determine firmly and ſtrictly to adhere to them, till the privileges of Boſton are reſtored—the tea duty repealed—and the right of internal taxation given up. Let us, (if we are driven to that extreme neceſſity, and nothing leſs can reſtore us to our conſtitutional freedom) even deſiſt to export---in which caſe it will be expedient that we determine not to diſtreſs each other by ſuits, and apply to the gentlemen of the law to decline buſineſs. Let us endeavour to make the union amongſt ourſelves, as well as with our ſiſter colonies, as perfect as human means can render it, "By UNITING we ſtand, by DIVIDING we fall." I foreſee many inconveniencies that will ariſe from every meaſure we can purſue, but I maintain it, they are infinitely ſhort of what would follow on our giving up the point in diſpute. If the parliament's claim of internal taxation be eſtabliſhed, either by our conſent, or by a military force, that moment we are transformed into SLAVES—all our property at the abſolute diſpoſal of the houſe of commons. Death itſelf is an event devoutly to be wiſhed, in compariſon of ſuch a ſtate. Let us then act wiſely, of two evils chooſe the leaſt—JOIN with our ſiſter colonies in a determined proper oppoſition to tyranny, reſolved rather to die the laſt of American freemen, than live the firſt of American ſlaves.

CHARLES-TOWN, *June* 4, 1774.

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To the inhabitants of the province of South-Carolina.

*My dear countrymen.*

I CANNOT but hope that the late act for intimidating America, by the puniſhment of Boſton, will open your eyes, and arouze you from your lethargy. It ſeems then that we are now to ſubmit to every impoſition of our fellow ſubjects, however arbitrary and cruel, or we are to be dragooned into it. You find the parliament, not contented with a claim to the right of taxing us without our conſent, now riſe higher in their demands, and aſſume the power of breaking all our charters, giving and granting our wharfs and ſhore lands, and in ſhort they plainly claim the power of making the king abſolute in America. I ſhall make a few ſtrictures on the act of parliament, and leave you to judge whether there ever was an act of ſo baſe and poiſonous a nature, ſtolen by the vileſt miniſtry from the moſt abject ſenate.

It begins by ſetting forth the cauſe of this ſtrange and arbitrary meaſure. And what is it? Why forſooth, becauſe divers ill-affected perſons had fomented and raiſed dangerous commotions and inſurrections in the town of Boſton, in which commotions and inſurrections certain valuable cargoes of tea had been deſtroyed, &c. It is not pretended, it could not be pretended, that the town of Boſton, as ſuch, was concerned in theſe riots; but ſome ill-minded perſons. And what is the conſequence? That grave and omnipotent body, inſtead of enabling his majeſty to proſecute and bring to juſtice thoſe ill-minded perſons, proceed to paſs an act to ruin, if poſſible, a whole town, and with them a whole province; in the moſt cruel and unjuſt manner to diſtreſs and deſtroy not leſs than 40,000 people more than can be ſuppoſed to have had a hand in the riot, and not only them, but virtually to confiſcate, not merely the wharfs and quays of Boſton, but all the ſhore lands round that great bay comprehended between Nahant and Alderton points, ſo that the navigation, upon which multitudes out of the town of Boſton, as well as in it, muſt ſubſiſt, is violently taken from them. It is the happineſs of all God's creatures, that in him ommipotence and juſtice are joined. It is like to be the curſe of America, if the parliament is allowed to be almighty, that it has neither juſtice nor mercy. If the parliament is to have the abſolute government of us, we have here a ſpecimen of what we are to expect. If a few ill minded perſons were to take upon them to make water againſt the door of a cuſtom houſe officer, or of the cellar where the tea is lodged, upon the ſame principle all in Charles-town might be laid in aſhes.

But let us advert to the principles of the act.

By the firſt and ſecond clauſes of it, all the wharfs, quays, landings, and water-lots of that great bay between Nahant and Alderton points, which are the ſubſiſtence of many thouſand people, are condemned, and little better than confiſcated, as no goods are either to be landed upon them or ſhipped from them by any veſſel down to the ſize of a common wherry: and thus, under the penalty not merely of the forfeiture of the veſſels and cargoes, with the horſes, carriages, cattle, and every utenſil concerned in carrying goods ſo landed, but of a fine, three times the value of ſuch goods at the higheſt price of them, upon any perſon that ſhall ſo much as aid or abet; theſe fines not to be recovered in a common court of law, where you might have a chance for juſtice upon a trial by jury; but in a court of admiralty, that monſter of oppreſſion! where the king, who is to receive the fine, is both judge and jury. Upon which clauſes I would only aſk, when was the parliament of Great-Britain veſted by the Americans with a right to their wharfs and landings? If the money in our pockets is really repreſented in parliament, as the framers of the ſtamp-act ſeemed to imagine, when did ever the Americans give one inch of their lands into the power of their fellow ſubjects in Engand? Are our lands then, all our eſtates, nay our peace and life itſelf, to lie at the pleaſure of any miniſter who is knave enough to bribe an Engliſh parliament.

As though this was not enough, and our ocean itſelf muſt not be free to our ſhips, by the next clauſe, no ſhip or veſſel of any ſize is to be permitted, upon any pretence, or any exigency, to come into the bay—no, not ſo much as to hover off and lie in the ocean; a league of the ſea is abridged, not ſuffered to be ſailed upon by mariners—nay, veſſels of any nation coming there, though by accident or ignorance (as no ſufficient time is given to ſpread the intelligence) are ſubjected to the caprice of any wretch who commands thoſe worſe than Spaniſh guarda coſtas, to be aſſigned to whatever port he thinks fit, and, if not obeyed in ſix hours, to be forfeited, cargo and all.

Dip farther into this production of hell—and you find that not ſo much as a wood-boat can enter—not a market-boat bring a few cabbages or buſhels of corn to ſupport 60,000 people, but it muſt firſt enter at Salem (20 miles the ſtraiteſt way by land, but by ſea a much greater diſtance) to obtain a permit, and even not then without an inſolent officer and armed men on board. This ſeems deſigned to ſtarve the town, or at leaſt to raiſe the price of proviſions, ſo as to force that capital of America to yield, and by that means to diſcourage all future ſtruggles for liberty.

To force the officers on the ſtation to be faithful, and to deter any one of them, who might otherwiſe liſten to the native ſuggeſtions of an Engliſh heart

—rool. fine is impoſed upon the one who ſhall ſo much as connive at the ſmalleſt breach of the act.

It is impoſſible that by the firſt of June intelligence of this meaſure ſhould have ſpread even through America, and yet, on that day, all charter parties are rendered void that have been made for that port, by which the freighters on many veſſels muſt be ruined.

But to crown the whole, my countrymen, and to ſhew you what treatment you are to expect by tame ſubmiſſion to that many-headed tyrant.

This oppreſſion is to be continued until all the demands of the Eaſt-India company are ſatisfied, and all the imaginary injuries received by the commiſſioners in certain times paſt, from the mob, are redreſſed—By whom? By the town of Boſton; by the innocent as well as the rioters. And how? As a town they can do nothing, unleſs they tax every individual inhabitant. But when is it to be ſuppoſed, that ſatisfaction is made? Why, when the governor, who, by office, if not by inclination, is ſuppoſed to be a mere tool of arbitrary power, ſhall be brought to certify that it is done. But ſuppoſe this ſatisfaction is made, is all then over? No—they have been ſo kind, after this, as to ſubject the immenſe property of ſo many thouſand people—not to the future adjudications of another parliament: they ſuppoſed it poſſible, that another parliament might be ſhocked with horror at the crime: they ſuppoſed, that the antient Engliſh ſoul, but now fled to America, might have fortitude to ſtand it out for a time: they therefore put it out of the power of a future parliament, by leaving it to the king. The miniſter did not chooſe to put the delightful carnage out of his own hands. That miniſter, who contemptuouſly refuſed ſatisfaction from the merchants at home, determined to keep the matter in his own power, thereby violating the firſt rights of Engliſhmen, by which our property ſhould be ſacred as well as our lives.

But have the parliament been content then to throw the town of Boſton wholly into the king's hands until ſatisfaction is made? No—to complete the maſſacre of American liberty, they have, in defiance of all law and juſtice, put it into the king's power to judge and determine, for ever hereafter, what uſe ſhall be made, or not be made, of thoſe immenſe eſtates in water lots which ſurround one of the moſt extenſive bays in America. They have, in effect, given and granted to his majeſty all the wharfs and landings in Boſton, and around the harbour, through all generations. For, if it muſt be wholly at the the king's pleaſure whether I ſhall make a wharf or landing on my land or not, or, if I do, whether I ſhall make any uſe of it, the nature of the property is wholly altered. Is that my land which I cannot improve as I pleaſe, or on which I am not allowed to land goods even that have paid the duty? ſhall we be thus given, by our brethren, into the hands of the king, to do with our eſtates as he ſees proper?

Compared to this act, what are all the clauſes of parliamentary power heretofore made? The deſign of this is three-fold—1ſt. To eſtabliſh a precedent of parliamentary right even to diſpoſe of our lands. 2dly. to promote a new wharf office for the ſupport of a thouſand more blood-ſuckers in America. And, 3dly, to give the king power to puniſh, by theſe wretches, any wharf-holder, who ſhall hereafter prove patriotic, or have the honeſty to eſpouſe the cauſe of his oppreſſed country. Thus you find the property of thouſands of Americans not merely taxed by aliens, but effectually taken out of their hands, and every one of their grants by which the poſſeſſors now hold them, the waters, water courſes, landings, and every other appertenance, rendered null and void. No right is too ſacred to be violated by a miniſter who has a parliament at his nod. What an aſpect has this upon the landholders in America? What are you to expect from ſuch a precedent as this? Have not the parliament as good a right to paſs an act that rice and indigo ſhall be made only in ſuch parts of this country as the king ſhall direct? For my part, I ſhould not be ſurpriſed even to ſee an edict reſtricting the making of theſe articles to the colony of Georgia, and impoſing heavy fines upon thoſe who ſhould preſume to make them here.

And all this is done againſt the ſanctity of a moſt ſolemn charter, granted expreſsly to ſecure certain rights and privileges to a people not only beyond the power of parliaments, but beyond the power of the king himſelf; the crown having pledged its faith, not to be recalled, never to violate thoſe privileges. And now, when, upon the faith of ſuch ſolemn agreement, a country is ſubdued, and cities built, an inſolent miniſter, taking affront at the oppoſition of a favourite ſcheme of oppreſſion, ſhall, by a word, overſet the whole. We are now threatened with the loſs of all the charters in America, if we do not ſubmit. At this rate, what ſecurity have we of our lives, liberties, and all we hold dear? Was it ever known that the parliament did give and grant the landed property of any country or town in England into the king's power for ever? No; this is what no parliament ever thought it had a right to do, even in the country which it repreſents. But what they cannot do in England, they undertake to do here. Indeed, if we are to be governed by Engliſh parliaments, we muſt expect that they will lay upon us what they would not venture to lay upon their own conſtituents. They have actually now voted away certain property of Americans, which they dare not do of the Engliſh themſelves. No miniſter could have the boldneſs to propoſe ſuch a thing with the city of London.

This, ye baſe advocates for parliamentary power in America!—this is the bleſſed fruit of your doctrines. The matter now ſpeaks for itſelf, and it is out of your power to diſguiſe it. And now whether ſupported by place or penſion, or only formed to ſlaviſh principles by connection and intereſt—I call upon you to vindicate theſe proceedings. It has often been to me a wonder, that any ſet of men, who breathe American air, can find it in their hearts to wiſh America enſlaved, and their children to grow up under chains: that any ſet of men nouriſhed by its bread, and drawn from the kennel of obſcurity, by American bounty, ſhould advocate the cauſe of American thraldom. I have often been aſtoniſhed, that, in the midſt of a free and ſpirited people, there ſhould be found a wretch ſo inſolent, as to hold up his head in company, and ſpeak againſt the rights of an injured and oppreſſed country. Theſe inteſtine enemies are more to be feared than the arms of Britain herſelf. Mark every man, my dear countrymen, who on this occaſion ſlily attempts to divide you, or weaken your zeal; withdraw your countenance and ſupport from him, give it to thoſe who merit it, and ſet him down as a traitor.

A CAROLINIAN.

CHARLES-TOWN, *June* 20, 1774.

*From the* MARYLAND JOURNAL.

## BALTIMORE, *July* 2.

The printer of this paper, with great pleaſure, acquaints the pnblic, that his propoſal for eſtabliſhing an AMERICAN POST-OFFICE, on conſtitutional principles, hath been warmly and generouſly patronized by the friends of freedom in all the great commercial towns in the Eaſtern colonies, where ample funds are already ſecured, poſt-maſters and riders engaged, and, indeed, every proper arrangement made for the reception of the Southern mails, which, it is expected, will ſoon be extended thither—as therefore the final ſucceſs of the undertaking now depends on the public ſpirit of the inhabitants of Maryland and Virginia, it is not doubted, from the recent evidence they have given of their noble zeal in the cauſe of liberty and their country, but they will cheerfully join in reſcuing the channel of public and private intelligence from the "horrid fangs of miniſterial dependents;" a meaſure indiſpenſably neceſſary in the preſent alarming criſis of American affairs.

The following plan hath been publiſhed and univerſally approved of at the Eaſtward.

*The* PLAN *for eſtabliſhing a new* AMERICAN POST-OFFICE.

THE preſent American poſt-office was firſt ſet up by a private gentleman in one of the ſouthern colonies, and the miniſtry of Great-Britain finding that a revenue might ariſe from it, procured an act of parliament in the 9th year of the reign of queen Anne, to enable them to take into their own hands, and ſucceeding adminiſtrations, have, ever ſince, taken upon them to regulate it—have committed the management of it to whom they pleaſed. and avail themſelves of its income, now ſaid to be at leaſt £. 3000 ſterling per annum clear. By this means a ſet of officers, miniſterial indeed, in their creation, direction and dependance are maintained i the colonies, into whoſe hands all the ſocial, commercial and political intelligence of the continent is neceſſarily committed; which, at this time, every one muſt conſider as dangerous in the extreme. It is not only our letters that are liable to be ſtopt and opened by a miniſterial mandate, and their contents conſtrued into treaſonable conſpiracies, but our newspapers, thoſe neceſſary and important alarms in time of public danger, may be rendered of little conſequence for want of circulation. Whenever it ſhall be thought proper to reſtrain the liberty of the preſs, or injure an individual, how eaſily may it be effected! a poſt-maſter general may diſmiſs a rider, and ſubſtitute his hoſtler in his place, who may tax the news-papers to a prohibition; and when the maſter is remonſtrated to upon the head, he may deny he has any concern in the matter, and tell the printer he muſt make his terms with the poſt.

As, therefore, the maintenance of this dangerous and unconſtitutional precedent of taxation without conſent—as the parting with very conſiderable ſums of our money to ſupport officers, of whom it ſeems to be expected that they ſhould be inimical to our rights—as the great danger of the increaſe of ſuch intereſt and its connexions, added to the conſiderations abovementioned, muſt be alarming to a people thoroughly convinced of the fatal tendency of this parliamentary eſtabliſhment, it is therefore propoſed,

1. That ſubſcriptions be opened for the eſtabliſhment and maintenance of a poſt-office; and for the neceſſary defence of poſt-officers and riders employed in the ſame.

2. That the ſubſcribers, in each colony, ſhall annually appoint a committee from among themſelves, conſiſting of ſeven perſons, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be to appoint poſt-maſters in all places within their reſpective provinces, where ſuch offices have hitherto been kept, or may hereafter be judged neceſſary, and to regulate the poſtage of letters and packets, with the terms on which news-papers are to be carried; which regulations ſhall be printed and ſet up in each reſpective office.

3. That the poſt-maſters ſhall contract with, and take bonds, with ſufficient ſureties, of ſuitable perſons to perform the ſame duty as hath heretofore been performed by poſt-riders; ſubject to the regulation and controul of the committee.

4. That the ſeveral mails ſhall be under lock and key, and liable to the inſpection of no perſon but the reſpective poſt-maſters to whom directed, who ſhall be under oath for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them.

5. That a poſt-maſter general ſhall be annually choſen by the written votes of all the provincial committees, incloſed and ſent to the chairmen of the New-York committee, who, on receiving all the votes, and giving one month's public notice in all the New-York papers of the time and place appointed for that purpoſe, ſhall open them in committee, in preſence of all ſuch ſubſcribers as ſhall chooſe to attend, and declare the choice, which choice ſhall be immediately communicated to all the other provincial committees by a certificate under the hand of the ſaid chairman.

6. That the poſt-maſter general ſhall be empowered to demand and receive the accounts from the ſeveral poſt-maſters throughout the colonies connected with this poſt-office, and ſhall adjuſt and liquidate the ſame, and by his order transfer, in juſt proportion, the ſurpluſages of one office to make good the deficiencies of another, if any ſuch ſhould appear; and in caſe of a deficiency, upon the whole, he ſhall have power to draw for the ſame on the ſeveral committees, in proportion to the amount of the ſubſcriptions in their departments: and, at the year's end, tranſmit to the ſaid committees a fair and juſt account of the whole poſt-office under his inſpection.

7. That the ſeveral poſt-maſters ſhall charge per cent, on all the monies received into their reſpective offices, for their ſervices, and alſo per cent. for the uſe of the poſt-maſter general, which they ſhall remit to him quarterly, with their accounts.

8. That whatever balances may remain in the hands of the ſeveral poſt-maſters, after all charges are paid, ſhall, by the direction of the ſubſcribers in the province or provinces where ſuch poſt-maſters reſide, be appropriated to the enlargement of the preſent inſtitution within their reſpective provinces.

*** *In order that the foregoing plan may be carried into execution, we the ſubſcribers do ſeverally promiſe to pay the ſeveral ſums annexed to our names, to the chairman of the committee to be appointed in purſuance of ſaid plan, whenever, according to the conditions thereof, they ſhall be called for by him or his ſucceſſor in office.*

————, 1774.

*Baltimore, July* 16.

*** The preſent deputy poſt-maſters general of *North-America* are, it appears, in *great diſtreſs*, leſt their *unconſtitutional inſtitution*, by which *America* hath been ſo long fleeced, ſhould be annihilated by the public ſpirit and conſiſtent firmneſs of the people, who, ſince the infamous diſmiſſion of the worthy Dr. FRANKLIN, and the hoſtile attack of the town and port of *Boſton*, are unalterably determined to ſupport a NEW CONSTITUTIONAL POST-OFFICE, "on the ruins of one that hath for its baſis the ſlavery of *America*." To fruſtrate the endeavours of thoſe who are now exerting themſelves to bring about an event of this kind, and from a vain hope of reconciling the inhabitants of *this place* to their *parliamentary eſtabliſhment*, which levies a TAX *in the very heart of the colonies*, and is, in fact, *more* oppreſſive and arbitrary than the TEA DUTY, the *high and mighty deputies in office*, from their own *free will*, and *mere motion*, without waiting to be *moſt humbly petitioned*, are now about employing an additional poſt-rider to come hither weekly from *Philadelphia*; a meaſure, by the way, the town could not be *indulged* in, until theſe generals began to *tremble* for the *emoluments of their places*. This inſtance, therefore, of their *grace* and *favour* being ſo much *out of ſeaſon*, will not, it is preſumed, gain them *much credit* with a diſcerning people, eſpecially as a NEW POST-OFFICE will ſhortly be opened in this and in every conſiderable commercial town from *Virginia* to *Caſco bay*, and riders, of the moſt *unexceptionable characters*, be ſet agoing with the PROVINCIAL MAILS, when letters, &c. will be carried, with the utmoſt ſafety, much cheaper than the *miniſterial prices* of a FOXCROFT or a FINLAY. Thus much it is thought neceſſary to mention at this time. On the return of a *particular agent*, who is juſt ſetting off for *Virginia*, the public will have further intelligence of the ſtate of the enterprize in queſtion, which the friends of freedom and their country wiſh to ſee completed by the firſt of September next, that being the time appointed for the meeting of the GRAND CONGRESS at *Philadelphia*—a body that cannot, with any degree of conſiſtency or ſafety, intruſt or encourage the tools of thoſe who have forged our chains, and are ſtriving to rule us with a rod of iron.

## ANNAPOLIS, *July* 28.

### CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Ninety two, Joſeph Smith, from Salem.

CLEARED.

Ship William, James Thomas, for Briſtol.
Schooner Polly, Reuben Howes, for Madeira.
Schooner Elizabeth, Joſiah Godfrey, for Salem.
Sloop Ceres, Samuel Smallcorn, for Piſcataqua.

*Mr. Daſhiell's letter to Dr. Howard will be in our next.*


Baltimore, July 25, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be ſold at my ſtore here, for caſh, or merchantable inſpected tobacco,

A PARCEL of well aſſorted goods for any ſeaſon; alſo ſingle and double refined loaf-ſugar—bees bottled and wired London porter in caſks of 4 or 6 dozen each—pepper, &c. by

4 w JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

Annapolis July 27, 1774.

For the amuſement and improvement of young ladies,

MRS. POLK propoſes to keep a morning ſchool, to teach young ladies embroidery, tambour, dreſden, point, netting, and all other kinds of needlework, at the moderate price of one dollar entrance, and twenty ſhillings per quarter; the hours of attending from 8 till 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Polk would likewiſe be glad to ſerve any ladies in painting ribands, drawing all kinds of patterns, particularly on ſilk and muſlin; and alſo working gowns, ſhoes, ribands, mens waiſtcoats and ruffles in tambour, in the cheapeſt, neateſt, and beſt manner.

Any ladies who are inclined to encourage the above undertaking, that do not chuſe to attend the ſchool, will be waited on, upon notice. 10 7. w 3

Auguſt 2, 1774.

DR. ROBERT LEMMON, who inoculated with the greateſt ſucceſs near Leonard-town, St. Mary's county, laſt ſpring, informs his friends and the public, that he will be in that neighbourhood in order to inoculate, by God's permiſſion, about the firſt day of next month, agreeable to his promiſe. w 1

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber, living in Frederick county, Maryland, near Frederick town, a cheſnut ſorrel mare, about thirteen hands high, and about ten years old, branded on the near buttock thus L. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges, to

1 X 8 57. PETER WAIREY.

Talbot Court-house, July 20, 1774.

WANTED to go to Madeira, a veſſel that will carry about four thouſand buſhels; for terms apply to CHAMBERLAINE and Co.

July 25, 1774.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be publicly ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 22d of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of land lying in the city Annapolis, diſtinguiſhed by the number 71, on which are a good brick dwelling houſe, and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder. This lot is ſubject to an incumbrance in the Loan-office of £ 225 ſterling.

Likewiſe will be publicly ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 27th day of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, one undivided moiety of the following tracts of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the north ſide of ſevern, to wit, Greenbury, Range, Baker's Range, Aſkewton or Aſkerton, and Lum's Addition: the quantity of acres will be aſcertained and made known on the day of ſale. Theſe tracts are conveniently ſituated near the city of Annapolis, and are now in the joint tenure and occupation of Jonathan Pinkney, and Benjamin Wright. The ſale to be on the premiſes.

tf WILLIAM NOKE ſheriff.

A valuable ſale of LANDS.

TO be ſold, a tract of land in Berkely and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies ſeven miles on each ſide of Shenando river, the quantity on the eaſt ſide, being only a ſlip of low ground, inconſiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful ſtreams of water running through marſhes three miles in length, ſome of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the reſt, at a very ſmall expence, might ſoon be reduced to the like ſtate. On each ſide of the ſtreams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording ſtone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the ſtreams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the beſt French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common ſtones for grinding of Indian corn; beſides this, there is near the dwelling-houſe a tub-mill, and on the other ſtream there is a valuable ſaw mill. There are five ſettled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houſes; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good ſtone houſe; and at the other plantations there are overſeers houſes, negro quarters, barns, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. The above tract ſhall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or ſold bodily to one purchaſer. Belonging to this eſtate there are 112 negroes to be diſpoſed of, together with all the ſtocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horſes, mares, colts, hogs, &c. Likewiſe all the neceſſary implements for the planter or farmer. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe are deſired to make their propoſals to me at Roſegill, on Rappahanock river, or to leave them with the overſeer, who lives at the houſe plantation, and will ſhow the land. In November I ſhall be on the premiſes, and may then be perſonally treated with. Part of this land, and ſome of the negroes, belong to my eldeſt ſon, who leaves to me the diſpoſition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part. RALPH WORMELY.

THERE is at the plantation of John Matherly, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as ſtrays, two geldings, the one a ſorrel, upwards of 14 hands high, is ſhod all round, his hind feet are white, has a ſtar in his forehead, is a natural trotter, very old, and has loſt one eye---the other a bay, about 13 and a half hands high, paces and trots, is branded on the near ſhoulder and both buttocks E. The owners may have them again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

THERE is at the plantation of John Worthington Warfield, in Anne-Arundel county, near Carroll's manner, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall ſorrel mare, about twelve hands high, branded on the near buttock with a horſe-ſhoe, has a narrow blaze down her face, paces and trots. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Annapolis, July 12, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the printers of this gazette, that if they do not ſpeedily ſettle their accounts, compulſory meaſures will be taken to compel payments; and for the eaſe of thoſe who reſide in St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince George's counties, the ſubſcriber will attend at their next reſpective Auguſt courts, in order to receive all balances, due as aforeſaid, in thoſe counties. FREDERICK GREEN.

N. B. Payments are expected from thoſe ſheriffs who are in arrears by the next provincial court at fartheſt.

Prince George's county, July 14, 1774.

To be ſold at Belt's tavern, in George Town, on Patowmack, on Tueſday the 16th of Auguſt next,

HALF of two lots in the addition to ſaid town, number 143, and 104.---Alſo a negro wench, aſſigned to me by Samuel Hawkins Bayne, in truſt, under a late act of aſſembly.

RALPH FORSTER, ſheriff.

Baltimore, June 16, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of Thomas Ewing and Walter Hall, under the firm of Ewing and Hall, diſſolved the firſt of this inſtant (June) of which all perſons are deſired to take notice---thoſe who have any accounts againſt them, are deſired to bring them in that they may be ſettled. w 6

THOMAS EWING.

To be ſold at Belvoir, the ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Eſq; in Fairfax county, Virginia; on Monday the 15th of Auguſt next, (purſuant to his direction)

ALL his houſehold and kitchen furniture of every kind, conſiſting of beds and their furniture, tables, chairs, and every other neceſſary article, moſtly new, and very elegant.---Ready money will be expected from every purchaſer under 5l. and twelve months credit allowed thoſe who exceed that ſum, upon their giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if the money is not paid within forty days after it becomes due. w 3

FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Eſq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtories high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage on the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, ſtables, and coach-houſe adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe houſes ſtand, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded in a manner by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me in Berkely county. 3 w 48 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

To be ſold at public vendue, according to the laſt will and teſtament of John Ducker, deceaſed, on Thurſday the 11th day of Auguſt, at the houſe of Mr. Joſhua Watts,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 191 acres, ſituated within eight miles of Elk-Ridge landing, and within 8 miles of Indian landing; there is upwards of twenty acres cleared under a good fence ſuitable for a ſpring crop, it lays exceeding level with good water, and a fine range ſuitable for raiſing of ſtock: it is alſo well timbered. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to Joſhua Watts, living adjoining the ſaid tract, two miles above Doughlas's on the Elk-Ridge road; the terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

Likewiſe will be ſold on Saturday the 13th of Auguſt, at the deceaſed's dwelling houſe, the time of a very good tailor; mares and colts, horſes, hogs, ſheep, cows, and calves, with many other things too tedious to mention: Likewiſe all perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Ducker, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe that have any claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted. My ſon will attend at my houſe the firſt Monday in every month, in order to ſettle with thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate.

w3 CASSANDRA DUCKER, executrix.

George-Town, June 29, 1774.

RAN away from George-Town on Patowmack, on Sunday the 26th inſtant, an indented ſervant man named John Bryan, by trade a plaſterer and tiler; he is a ſtout well proportioned fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſmooth face and freſh complexion, ſhort black hair, but wore an old wig over it: Had on and carried with him, a blue cloth coat and blue ſurtout, a ſtriped linſey-woolſey jacket, a white ditto, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of white twill'd ditto, a pair of blue worſted hoſe, a pair of white thread ditto, and a good caſtor hat; he is a native of Ireland and retains much of the accent of that country; he arrived here about two weeks ago in the ſnow Betty Gray, captain William Scott, belonging to Belfaſt, but laſt from Cork. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and brings him to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive five pounds reward

w3 WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Charles county, June 20, 1774.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday night laſt, an indented ſervant lad, named Thomas Clifford, born at Rancliff in Yorkſhire, and ſpeaks that dialect; he is about 19 or 20 years of age, near 5 feet high, of a fair complexion, ſandy coloured hair, whitiſh eyebrows, and ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox: took with him, a dark greycoarſe broad cloth coat lined with black ſhalloon, trimmed with black buttons and holes, a black broad cloth waiſtcoat and breeches, two white Ruſſia linen and one new oſnabrig ſhirts, a pair of new oſnabrig trouſers, a coarſe caſtor hat lined with yellow linen, and cut after the maccaroni faſhion. Whoever takes him up and brings him to my plantation near Brian-Town in the county aforeſaid, ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward beſides what the law allows, from me

3w THOMAS THORNTON.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Rozer, in Prince George's county, a bright bay horſe, taken up as a ſtray, branded on the thigh with the letter I, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, appears to be about nine years old, ſeems to have had a fiſtula, from which he is quite relieved. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Sprigg, jun. in Prince George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall black mare, about thirteen and an half hands high, four years old, branded on the near buttock A B, has ſmall ſnip on her noſe, a hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

May 24, 1774.

WENT away laſt night from Patuxent iron-works, the two following ſervant men, viz. James Lindſey, about 22 years of age, born in Ireland, a luſty well made fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light grey eyes, and black hair; had on and took with him, 2 cotton jackets, 2 oſnabrig ſhirts, a pair of cotton breeches, 1 pair of oſnabrig trouſers, a felt hat, and old ſhoes. Thomas Sutton, about 25 years of age, born in England, a luſty well made fellow, about 6 feet high, grey eyes, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, an old caſtor hat, 2 cotton jackets, 2 oſnabrig ſhirts, a pair of brown roll trouſers and old ſhoes; it is ſuppoſed there is a negro man named Jacob, about 24 years of age with them, as he is miſſing out of the neighbourhood, he is a well made fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, and buſhy hair, the under part of both his ears are cut off. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants and negro, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive, if 20 miles from home, 30 ſhillings, if 30 miles, 40 ſhillings, and if out of the province, 3 pounds for each, including what the law allows, paid by

tf SAMUEL, JOHN, and H. SNOWDEN.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

June 3, 1774.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, living on Morgan's Run, near Little Pipe-Creek, in Baltimore county, Maryland, two Iriſh ſervant men, viz. James Riley, a ſtout well ſet fellow, about 30 years old, round ſhouldered, ſhort ſtrait browniſh hair, red beard, grey eyes, down look, and fair complexion, has loſt the little finger of his left hand. Patrick Ennis, a chunkey well ſet fellow, about 25 years old, remarkable red hair and curls, grey eyes, down look, and ſhews much of the white of his eyes, fair complexion, and has a ſcar on his chin; they had on and took with them, a blue broad cloth coat, with a ſmall cape to the neck, and ſilver capped buttons, one ditto of a lightiſh mixt colour which has been turned, and the pockets moved from the ſides to the folds, yellow buttons, one brown broad cloth jacket, with red backs and gold baſket buttons, one ditto country ſpun and ſtriped, much worn, a pair of old velvet breeches, patched in the crotch with blue cloth, one pair of oſnabrig trouſers, one pair ditto ſtriped linen, three Iriſh linen ſhirts marked R O, one oſnabrig ditto, three pair of ſhoes, a pair of plated buckles, and a pair of odd ones, a caſtor hat, one ditto of felt, bound round the edge with worſted binding; took with them a cane with a ſword in it, and a pocket piſtol. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and brings them to their maſter, ſhall have if taken 30 miles from home five pounds, if 100 miles ten pounds, if 200 miles fifteen pounds, if 300 miles twenty pounds, and if 400 miles the above reward, or in proportion for either, or three pounds for ſecuring them in jail, ſo that I may get them again, paid by

w 5 RICHARD OWINGS, ſon of Samuel.

THERE is at the plantation of John Whittle, living on the head of Severn, taken up as a ſtray, a bright bay gelding, about 5 years old, and about 13 and a half hands high, ſhod all fours, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſwitch tail, ſtanding mane, paces, trots, and gallops, has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, proving property, and paying charges. w 3

THERE is at the plantation of Walter Wilſon, living at the mouth of Antietum creek on Patowmack river, taken up as a ſtray, a young bay mare, 2 or 3 years old, about thirteen and a half hands high, neither docked or branded, but trim'd between her ears. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

Virginia, June, 1774.

Purſuant to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letters attorney from colonel George Mercer, of Virginia, now in London, will be ſold at public auction,

ABOUT 3500 acres of land in the county of Loudon near Weſt's ordinary, about 12 miles from Leeſburg, 40 from Alexandria, and 35 from Dumfries, on Patowmack; this land is well known by the deſcription of the Bull Run Mountains, and is very fertile.

Alſo 5500 acres on Shannondoah river in the county of Frederick, oppoſite to Snicker's ordinary, and binding on the river about ſeven miles; as this tract is part of a ſurvey, one of the firſt in that part of the colony, its good quality cannot be queſtioned; it is well watered, will admit of two mills on land ſtreams and others on the river: there are now on it ſix plantations well improved for cropping, one hundred and ten ſlaves, and very large and choice ſtocks of horſes, (ſome of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and ſheep, which together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing, (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels and 5000 buſhels) will be ſold on the premiſes on the 24th day of November next, if fair, or the next fair day: the Loudon lands will be ſold at Weſt's ordinary on the 21ſt day of the ſame month; both tracts will be laid off in lots to ſuit every kind of purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. Francis Peyton, living near the Loudon lands, and Mr. William Dawſon, who reſides on the Shannondoah tract.

Among the ſlaves are two good blackſmiths, two carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful waggoner; the aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for ſlaughter,

Purchaſers above 25 pounds, will be allowed credit for twelve months, on giving bond and ſecurity to the ſubſcribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

JUST IMPORTED
By WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookseller and stationer in Annapolis,

A LARGE collection of books---amongst which are Blackstone's commentaries on the laws of England, 4 vol. New dictionary of arts and sciences, 3 vol. 4to. Beatie's essay on truth. Buchan's domestic medicine, best London edition. Hume's essays, 2 vols. octavo. Lord Kaims's elements of criticism, 3 vols. Ferguson's essay on civil society. Dickson on agriculture, 2 vols. last edition. Hoyle's games. An elegant edition of Russou's works, 10 vols. translated from the French. Sketches of the history of man, 2 vol. 4to. by Lord Kaims, newly published. Miller on the distinction of ranks in society. Man of feeling. Man of the world, 2 vols. A compleat assortment of the British poets. Latin, Greek, and French school-books, small histories for children, &c. &c. with a large quantity of royal, medium, demy, treasury, and thin post, foolscap, and pot writing papers; Dutch quills, best red and black sealing wax, and Irish wafers.

Just published, and to be sold at W. Aikman's shop, the following new comedies, price 1s. 6d. each,

The Maccaroni.
The Man of Business.
The School for Wives.

A large assortment of all the late publications expected from London by the first ship, for the use of the Annapolis circulating library.

W. Aikman has likewise imported a few grosses of red and white port wine, of the first quality,

*N. B.* Books for accounts ruled and bound in the neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Catalogues of the books given gratis.

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THE trustees appointed by act of assembly, to make sale of the free-school land in Prince George's county, for the purpose of erecting and appointing a school in St. Mary's county, at a place called the Cool Springs, by the name of Charlotte Hall, give notice, that they intend to meet at the said free-school on the first day of September next, in order to make sale of the said land. It is remarkably level, very good, and has for the quantity of acres, more wood-land than any tract in those parts; and has belonging to it, about 15 acres of good meadow land; the tract contains 215 acres.

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Annapolis, July 12, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, good Barbados spirit and rum, by the hogshead or smaller quantity, a parcel of most excellent Muscovado sugar, by the barrel, or less Quantity, loaf ditto, coffee, chocolate, pepper, ginger, allspice, nutmegs, mustard, sweet oil, window glass of several sizes, London steel, fine fresh currants and Jersey cheese; West-India cotton for spinning, soap and candles, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WILKINS

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WANTED
For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,

A PERSON capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £50 common currency per annum, with £3:10:0 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is defired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified. 10 tf

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COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a runaway, a convict servant man, who calls himself Thomas Sexton, and says he belongs to Seborn Tucker, living in Anne-Arundel county; he is a well set fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has short dark hair, and a remarkable Scar in his upper lip; his cloathing is an old red waistcoat, country cloth breeches, and an Irish linen shirt; his master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

4w 3 WILLIAM HANSON, deputy sheriff.

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June 24, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a house and lot adjoining the dock, in the city of Annapolis, lately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Hard, and now possessed by Captain Pitt: under the house are four warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being so near the dock; the conveniencies above are well known, and need no describing; time will be given for payment, on giving bond and security if required. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or

3 JOHN SWAN.

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To be sold, on the tenth day of August, 1774,

A TRACT of land called Devall's Delight, where William Pickett formerly lived; it is very well timbered, there is a good dwelling-house, orchard and out-houses, is within seventeen miles of Annapolis, sixteen of Baltimore-Town, ten of Elk-Ridge Landing, and one and an half of Snowdens new forge. To be sold for cash or bills, and credit to be given for part of payment if required, by JOSHUA WATTS, living on the Annapolis road. 2X w4

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J. AND A. NEILSON,
MILLENERS.
WEST-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

HAVE just imported (in the ship Adventure, Capt. Maynard, from London) a genteel assortment of millinary goods, consisting of ladies most fashionable dress and undress caps, shades and bonnets; blown and thread laces, black ditto; chip hats and hat trimmings; plain and figured ribbons, black love ditto; figured dress and undress gauzes, plain ditto; silk fringe for mourning linen; fans; black and white yard wide alamode; white sarsnets; white and coloured persians; flowered and wrought lawns, &c. &c. to be sold at the most reasonable rates,

N. B. Orders from the country will be punctually answered. 16w. 1

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June 20, 1774.

AGREEABLE to a commission to us, directed from St. Mary's county court, to examine witnesses to perpetuate the bounds of the several tracts of land hereafter named, now in the possession of Philip Key, to wit. Melton's Hope, Addition to Peter's Welle, Weston, St. John's, Boston, St. Taresia, and the Plains. We do therefore give this public notice, that we will meet on the said lands on Friday the twenty-ninth of July next, for the purpose aforesaid.

JOHN REEDER,
THOMAS M'WILLIAMS,
JAMES S. BRISCOE.

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JOHN Bolton's stage waggon continues to ply from Chester Town, to New Castle and Rock Hall, as usual; she sets out from Chester Town every Monday morning, and gets to New Castle on Tuesday, where there is a commodious stage boat takes in the passengers, and proceeds directly for Philadelphia, and arrives there on Wednesday, at the Crooked Billet Wharf; the boat leaves Philadelphia on Sunday, and returns to New Castle on Monday; the waggon leaves New Castle on Tuesday afternoon, or Wednesday, and returns to Chester Town on Thursday; on Friday the proceeds to Rock Hall, and returns to Chester Town on Saturday.

The rate is for passengers in the waggon from Rock Hall to New Castle, 15s; from Chester Town to ditto, 12s 6d; for luggage from Rock Hall to New Castle, 1s 6d per square foot; and from Chester Town, 1s 3d per square foot, if it does not exceed 20lb. weight, if it does, 7s 6d per hundred pounds from Rock Hall, and 6s 3d per hundred from Chester Town. Freight in the New Castle stage boat to Philadelphia, 1s per hundred; passengers pay 2s for their passage from New Castle to Philadelphia, and so back; single letters are carefully delivered to the persons directed, at 3d a piece, double at 6d, packets at 1s each. 6 m

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Annapolis, May 17, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to Mess. John Buchanan and son, for dealings at their store at Queen-Anne, lately under the management of Mr Singleton Wootton, are requested to settle immediately with Mr. Wootton, who is fully authorised to receive and grant receipts in full discharge for all debts due to said store.

DANIEL DULANY,
JAMES DICK,
w6 ANTHONY STEWART.

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JUST PUBLISHED,
And ready to be delivered to the subscribers, neatly bound, at the respective places where they were subscribed for,

THE
DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE;

AT which places, non-subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the same price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,

Having perused Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commissary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the several deputy commissaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several oaths and probats therein prescribed, where they are applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and letters of administration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

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Anne-Arundel county, July 11, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, Jane Hall, who says she belongs to Samuel Neale of Baltimore-Town; she is of a small stature and much pitted with the small pox: she hath on and with her an old camblet jacket and quilted petticoat, a white flannel ditto with calico border, and a calico bedgown. Also, Negro Ned, who says he belongs to William Black, near the head of Elk, in Cæcil county; he is a likely well made fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has on an old osnabrig shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away and pay charges to

3w 2 WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

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Norfolk, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this Summer, to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brook's quarry on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the light-house; any person inclinable to engage in such work, are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton junior, Esquires. The directors of the lighthouse, will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels, from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons burthen.

BASSETT MOSELEY, Clk.

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EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
Chaptico, St. Mary's county, June 20, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 22d of last month, an indented servant man, named William Bawn, by trade a stone-mason and bricklayer, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, short black hair, dark complexion, marked with the small-pox and fond of drink; is an Englishman, and worked principally at Bristol: he served his time with the honourable John Ridout, Esq; of Annapolis, and afterwards worked in Virginia, from thence he came to this county, where he got indebted to Richard Mason, who he indented himself to for three years, and who I since bought him of. Whoever takes up the above servant, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. w4 3X PHILIP KEY.

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WENT away on Wednesday the 15th of June from Elk-Ridge Landing, two convicted servants and one indented servant woman, viz. William Byers, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight black hair, pale complexion; had on, a brown coat and jacket, with check trousers. Thomas Baird, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a square well set fellow, by trade a weaver, the thumb of his right hand is cut off a little above the first joint: had on a blackish coat, jacket and breeches. Margaret Byers, wife to the above William Byers, about 5 feet 3 inches high, ruddy complexion: had on, a dark ground calico gown, her other cloaths are forgot. Whoever brings the above servants to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings for each or either of them, besides what the law allows, and reasonable travelling charges, paid by

w2 2X ARCHIBALD MONCREIFF.

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TEN POUNDS REWARD.
Baltimore, July 6, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 8th of April last, the two following servant men, viz. Samuel Powis, a tailor and stay-maker, born in the west of England, and speaks broad, is a low small man, about 40 years of age, has short brown hair, a white Welch cotton coat with a fall down collar and short skirts, a dark ... jacket, linen breeches, old shoes with nails in the heels, his other cloaths unknown; he took a country made sickle with him, stamped Hewet. Edward Williams, a stout tall down looking fellow, of a brown complexion, born in Wales, and speaks the Welch dialect, has short brown hair, is about 30 years of age: took with him, a new osnabrig bedtick, a light coloured superfine broad cloth coat, which is too small for him, one old dark coloured cloth coat, trimmed with brass buttons and brown binding, one brown broad cloth jacket, one green bird eyed ditto, several pair of coarse gray stockings, new felt hat, sundry knives and buckles, with some store goods unknown, osnabrig shirts, and a silver watch, the winding chain of which is broke. Whoever secures the said servants so as their master may get them again, shall have forty shillings for each or either of them, if fifty miles off and brought home, shall have five Pounds for each and reasonable charges, paid by

w4 ABRAHAM JARRETT.

P. S. It is supposed they will attempt to take shipping. 1

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TEN POUNDS REWARD.
June 21, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, William Murphey, a servant man, was born in Ireland, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, pock marked, black hair tied in a club: had on and took with him, a brown surtout coat much worn, black waistcoat and breeches, short cotton jacket, a pair of coarse linen breeches, white shirt, check ditto, a pair of boots almost new, a new pair of shoes, and a new felt hat, with a bed, blanket, and rug. Thomas Stone, an English Servant man, a joiner by trade, short and thick set, of a fair complexion, brown hair lately cut: had on and took with him, a light coloured cloth coat and waistcoat, a pair of blue breeches, check shirt, osnabrig trousers, coarse stockings, a pair of shoes almost new. Whoever delivers them to me or secures them in prison, shall be entitled to the above reward or five pounds for either.

w3 2 BAKER BROOKE.

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Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

RAN away on Saturday night last, the following servants, viz. Joseph Belong, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the west of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a short thick fellow, wears his own dark hair, his dress is supposed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, and new shoes. The property of George Steuart.

Thomas King, an indented servant man, imported in the Chance, Capt. Campbell, in March last, a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set fellow, of a swarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in England, and has been many years on board a man of war; had on and took with him, a brown bearskin coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, gray yarn stockings, country made shoes and castor hat. The property of Richard Sprigg.

Thomas Easton, by trade a joiner, an indented servant man, imported in the Betsey Richmond, Capt. Nicol, in February last, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle sized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, before teeth are very irregular, his dress is uncertain, though it is supposed he has on and with him a suit of purple broad cloth with twist buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waistcoat, leather breeches, striped holland trousers, a pair of English shoes that have been soled, and sundry white shirts and neckclothes; he has money with him. The property of John Randall. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them to their masters, or secures them in any jail, so that they may get them again, shall receive for each man five pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscribers.

GEORGE STEUART.
RICHARD SPRIGG.
4 JOHN RANDALL.

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THERE is at the plantation of Josiah Wilson, near the mouth of Monokacy in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about 13 hands and an half high, about 4 years old, has no perceivable brand, has a short tail, and some white hairs on his forehead, is shod before, and has a large bell with a collar on. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

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*ANNAPOLIS:* Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.